

# SPORTS



## Colourful debut of Peace Race in Moscow

The caravan of the 38th Peace Race is dashing along the route from Prague to Moscow to Warsaw to Berlin. Setting out on May 8 in Prague with a six km prologue won by Pole Lech Plesecki, the cyclists took a plane to Moscow where they stayed on May 9, 10 and 11, the days to be remembered by them as well as the Muscovites, who welcomed the race for the first time.

Three tense races which graced the festive capital, which celebrated the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascist Germany, were imbued with the spirit of

peace, friendship, cooperation and honest sports competition. Before the events in Moscow the participants passed an Appeal to the sports youth of the world. In 11 132 top cyclists from 22 nations urged the youth of the planet to launch a drive for peace and to save the Earth from new war.

Competitions of great masters are always marked by acute contention, sensations and new discoveries, and the Moscow races were no exception.

For instance, who could predict that little-known Poles Andrzej Mierzejewski and Lech



A scene from a most arduous Peace Race bunch event on the Moscow Krylatyok Olympic track.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Plasecki could place first and second in the 130 km bunch race on a most gruelling Krylatyok Olympic cycling track—for the USSR was tipped as a heavy favourite. Experienced Riho Suon of the USSR gladdened his fans on May 9, Victory Day, by winning 130 km bunch race in the streets of the city. The USSR also won a 50 km team race.

On leaving Moscow the participants spoke of its hospitality, the excellent organization of the events, and said they wanted to come again to compete here. Getting back to Czechoslovakia, the caravan set out on a long trip, to wind up in Berlin on May 22.

The individual standings are led by Plasecki, Ampler and Uwe Raab of the GDR, and the USSR, the GDR and Czechoslovakia head the team standings.

## Motor cycling: Who will continue the struggle?

Nine Soviet motorcycle riders continue in the next stage of individual speedway championship.

Four of them will only be the struggle (without preliminary trials), while others in the quarterfinals, semi-final and final. In the quarterfinals, the USSR riders were: Victor Kuznetsov and Stolyarov. At a track in Hungary, Kuznetsov took points in five heats (he was once placed second). The result was shown by Victor Kuznetsov and Stolyarov. At a track in Hungary, Kuznetsov took points in five heats (he was once placed second). The result was shown by Victor Kuznetsov and Stolyarov.

The quarterfinals in Austria, Italy, West Germany and Yugoslavia, will take place in the final round in Leningrad.

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## SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN PATRIOTS

Buenos Aires. A committee of solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people has been set up in Uruguay. In a letter to the Chilean Embassy in Uruguay the committee demanded that the fascist military dictatorship of Pinochet immediately stop all reprisals against the thousands of Chileans fighting for freedom, justice and democracy. It further stated that all those responsible for the murders of Chilean citizens should be strictly punished. The Uruguayan committee of solidarity with the people of

Chile was set up with the active participation of all the country's democratic parties, major trade union centres and students' associations. It includes prominent scientists, cultural workers, representatives of the Uruguayan Church, and democratically-minded military personnel. The main tasks of the Uruguayan committee will be to organize events in solidarity with Chilean patriots and give them support in the fight for a complete restoration of democracy in Chile.

## Namibians to intensify struggle

Harare (Zimbabwe). The struggle of the Namibian people against South African occupation and for freedom and independence will be thoroughly intensified to counter neo-colonialist attempts to set up a "caretaker government" in Namibia. This was declared here by Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Faced with an inevitable collapse of its occupation regime of Namibia, he stressed, the Pretoria government has decided to impose on our people a puppet clique. This is being done with the full connivance of the US

administration as part of its notorious policy of "constructive cooperation" with the racist regime in South Africa.

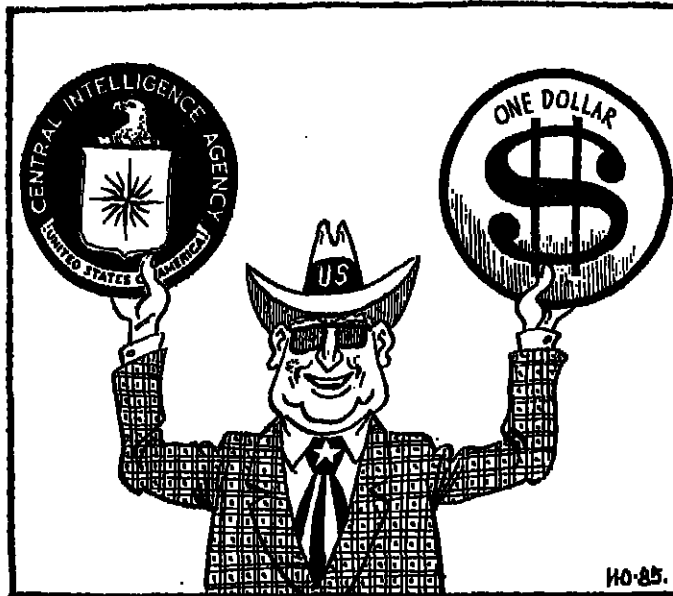
Washington is giving Pretoria constant practical assistance and support. It justifies in every way possible the crimes which the racist commit in Namibia, and their aggression against the neighbouring independent states particularly Angola, noted the SWAPO leader. However, the plans conceived by the apartheid state and by its American allies are doomed to failure. The people in Namibia are resolved to deal a crushing blow to the South African occupation forces, he stressed.

## LOCAL ELECTIONS IN WEST GERMANY

Bonn. The Social Democrats led by Johannes Rau has won a convincing victory in elections to the parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia, the biggest state in West Germany, in terms of population. They won an absolute majority of 52 per cent of the votes cast, enabling them to form a one-party government. Compared with the 1980 elections, this was a severe blow to the Christian Democrats who

now have only 38 per cent of votes. The Free Democrats had difficulty overcoming the "five per cent barrier" and will have only a small representation in the state's parliament.

The "Greens", who participated in the elections under the slogan of environmental protection, failed to win any seats due mainly to the propaganda campaign waged against them by the rightist parties.



Here are our main arguments in defence of peace. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Acga: a brazen liar

Rome. All allegations about any Bulgarian complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II are brazen lies, well-known Italian lawyers, Professors G. Conso and A. La Russa, maintained in an interview with the newspaper "Corriere della Sera". At the trial scheduled in a Rome court for May 27, they will defend Sergei Antonov, who

is falsely accused of involvement in the attempt on the Pope in May 1981.

The lawyers again draw attention to the complete absurdity of the charges against Antonov. They believe that there is only one convincing piece of evidence in the case, which is that the Turkish terrorist Acga is an inveterate liar and slanderer.

## Election manifesto

Athens. The ruling party of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement has issued a manifesto again supporting elimination of US military bases in the country and a withdrawal of the nuclear weapons from there. As is known, parliamentary elections in Greece are due on June 2 this year.

Foreign military bases undermine our national defence and create a real threat of annihilation in case of nuclear war, the

manifesto points out. It is precisely why they will be finally taken out of Greece in line with a schedule provided by the 1981 Greco-American accord on co-operation in the areas of the economy and defence. Such measures will also help ensuring the national independence of Greece and implementation of the goals of her foreign policy, which rests on the principles of peace, disarmament and cooperation between nations, the document points out.

## PENTAGON'S SPACE EXPERIMENTS

Washington. The defence plans to militarize outer space, acquiring an increasing clear shape.

The AP news agency, citing a spokesman for the US Force, reports that the Pentagon intends to carry out a series of anti-satellite weapons tests this year. Earlier, the Department conducted tests in which a missile designed to hit targets in outer space launched from an F-15. This time, the missile was shot immediately into outer space to destroy a space-launched satellite target.

At the same time, the US States is carrying out a series of experiments on board its reusable Shuttle spacecraft, designing and improving the components for a large scale anti-ballistic missile with space-based elements.

According to the UN agency, a spokesman for the organization in charge of Strategic Defense Initiative said in the Pentagon that the first tests will be conducted in the crowd of the Discovery. It is to be launched, according to preliminary information, June 14 this year. Among things the astronauts will test optical tracking system.

## AFGHAN GOVERNMENT PROTESTS

New York. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) has drawn the attention of the international community to the human rights violations committed against Afghan and Soviet servicemen by the counter-revolutionaries and kept in one of the sabotage centres controlled by the Pakistani authorities in Peshawar. In his letter addressed to the UN Secretary-General, the permanent representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations Mubashir Farid said that the Afghan Government had strongly protested to the Pakistani Government, which bore full responsibility for grave consequences of the counter-revolutionary action.

The DRA Government demanded that the Pakistani authorities strictly punish persons responsible for the incident and that all the Afghan servicemen and officers held as hostages at camp in Peshawar territory should be released to Afghanistan.

HOW WASHINGTON TREATS GENOCIDE

Washington. The US Foreign Relations Committee passed a resolution demanding that the Secretary of State should inform the international community of the crimes of genocide committed by the Convention of 1948, has already been signed by 96 nations. The resolution also demands that the US should not support any of its chief opponents.

J. Helms said that the resolution could be used by the national court and other legal bodies to prosecute the officials of the policy of genocide.

The Senate has passed a resolution demanding that the US should not support any of its chief opponents.



A wave of mass student protests against the dictatorial regime of Chun Doo-Hwan is sweeping over South Korea. The Kyodo Tsushin news agency reports that thousands of protesters recently participated in rallies in Seoul, Kwangju, and other cities and towns, demanding the resignation of the dictator, the release of political prisoners, and calling for democratic elections. Protest actions took place in 26 South Korean universities. Reinforced police units were sent in to disperse the demonstrators. The students clashed with the police in several places.

Dispersing demonstration students in Seoul.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

The Government of Nicaragua has announced a series of socio-economic measures to cushion the blow at the national economy by American repressive sanctions. The programme provides, among other things, for maximal use of domestic resources, economy of raw materials, electricity, fuel, rational utilization and distribution of spare parts and equipment.

Zambia is firm in its opposition to Israel's expansionist course. It occupies Arab territories and mass murders of the Palestinians. This was declared by Elijah H. K. Mudenda, Central Committee member of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia. Speaking at a ceremony marking the opening of a Palestine Liberation Organization office, he expressed Zambia's unflinching support for the liberation struggle of the Palestinian Arabs and spoke in favour of an unconditional implementation of all the UN resolutions on the Middle East.

US Attorney General Edwin Meese has announced that representatives of his Department have started cooperating with West German and Israeli special services in search of a criminal, Josef Mengele, who was personally involved in the killing of scores of thousands of people in the Auschwitz concentration camp.

## New official details about Boeing provocation

Tokyo. Under pressure from the broad public, the Japanese Government has been forced, for the first time, to publish some facts which irrefragably testify that the Boeing's was a spy mission, referring to the South Korean airliner which invaded the Soviet air space on the night of September 1, 1983. At a press conference here, the deputy of the upper chamber of parliament Mr. Hata read out a written reply which after lengthy procrastination had been sent to him by the Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to throw light on some of the circumstances of the incident. The document reveals that the South Korean airliner was regularly sending air traffic control deliberately false

information about its position and that it repeatedly changed its height rather sharply, which civilian aircraft never do. There is no doubt that the Boeing crew were in his way trying to mislead the Soviet air defence services.

The admission made by the Japanese Government leaves no grounds under the previous allegations made in Washington and Tokyo that the South Korean airliner intruded the Soviet air space because of a mistake in the onboard computer. The complex manoeuvres made by the airliner show that its flight was controlled by experienced pilots who deliberately invaded the Soviet air space, and not by an autopilot, said S. Sugimoto, a leading Japan Air Lines expert.

## Circulated at the UN

New York. Circulated here as the official UN document has been a statement by the Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Czechoslovakia made at the UN Disarmament Commission in connection with the 40th anniversary of Victory over nazism and fascism in World War II. The document stresses that the

past decades have still more vividly and fully shown the historic world significance of the Great Victory, the decisive part in which was played by the Soviet Union. Historical experience proves that to protect peace coordinated and active action is needed by all peace-loving forces against the aggressive adventurist course of imperialism.

## JAPAN-CHINA: MILITARY CONTACTS

Peking. During a just ended visit to China by a Japanese military delegation led by deputy head of the National Defence Agency H. Natsume, he was received by Chinese defence minister Zhang Aiping and met

chief of the general staff of the Chinese army Xiang Zhenli. According to Xinhua, the conference stressed that the visit laid a good beginning for establishing contacts between the military departments of the two nations.

## Science and technology

### SEAWEEDS AT TREMENDOUS DEPTH

Biologists from the National Museum of Natural History in Washington found plants at an incredible depth — 270 metres. This refers to a new type of red seaweed, which scientists discovered during research into the oceanic waters in a bathyscaphe at one of the Bahama Islands. Until now it was thought that photosynthesizing plants cannot exist at depths of over 180 to 200 metres. According to a former theory, underwater plants need no less than one per cent of light falling on the oceanic surface. For the human eye this is equivalent to complete darkness. The recently discovered seaweeds receive at the depth where they grow only hundredths of one per cent of sunlight.

### SUN-POWERED DIRIGIBLE

Dirigibles, those low-speed air vehicles, are becoming increasingly popular in many countries. Dozens of scientists are today working to improve this economical kind of transport. A dirigible with a solar engine has recently been designed in Britain. The solar batteries will be positioned on the entire surface of the apparatus which will be 80 metres long.

### FUEL TREE

According to French specialists, some species of trees contain large quantities of hydrocarbons. For example, car tanks may be filled with the juice from the cobsapiter, which grows over the vast territory of Brazil, 500 barrels (more than 7,000 litres) of petroleum can be obtained annually from a cobsapiter plantation with an area of one square kilometre.

## OF INTEREST

### New Year in Burma

Crowds of people soaked to the skin but merry and enthusiastic recently filled the streets of Burmese towns and villages, which had not had a drop of rain for half a year. This means that the festival holiday came to Burma parting with old year and welcoming the new one under the traditional calendar. Having procured in advance hoses, ladders and bamboo poles, during the holiday, people showered one another with water which for the Burmese is a symbol of generosity, purity

and revival of life. In Rangoon alone, for three days during the holiday the amount of water used would have satisfied the requirement for some other time of a city with a population of 2-3 million for these months.

### Electric lake

An inhabitant of the Alpine plateau in Andorra relies on a small lake to light his farm. He does not depend on electricity, any other device. As the lake's water has abnormal acidity, his son, a student of La Paz Technological Institute, suggested that he put two electrodes in it. So a giant battery has formed

continuously supplying electric current. Now this man is adequately fully provided with electricity and only replaces the electrodes from time to time.

### Arctic assault

Three expeditions have set off for the North Pole simultaneously. The first consists of four Americans who started from a Canadian island in the Arctic. The brave travellers intend to reach the northernmost point of the globe in 10 days. An English constable, Clive Johnson, and a Frenchman Jean-Louis Elie, are both making attempts to reach the Pole individually.

## VIEWPOINT

## TOWARDS THE COLOMBO CONFERENCE

One of the most acute international problems now is ensuring the security of the Indian Ocean. It is important because nearly a third of mankind lives there. Besides, the Indian Ocean is a major international crossroads. Remarkably, as the Iran-Iraq conflict flared up, shipping in the Persian Gulf suffered a lot, damaging even the interests of many countries in other parts of the world.

This is why Sri Lanka had ample reason 15 years ago to raise the question of declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. In 1971 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. In 1972 an Ad Hoc UN Committee on the Indian Ocean was set up to work out practical measures for implementing resolutions and, later, to convene an international conference for this purpose.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has lately repeatedly warned that the Indian Ocean was more and more turning into a source of threat for the security of the littoral nations. This

view was shared by the Prime Minister Anandrood Jugnauth of Mauritius and David Lange of New Zealand during recent talks in New Delhi.

So what are the concrete objectives of the advocates of a peaceful Indian Ocean? First, that foreign military bases and strongholds there be dismantled. Second, they demand an end to the arms race, a ban on the deployment of nuclear weapons and free use of the sea by ships of all states in line with generally accepted international norms.

Why have not yet these fair demands been implemented? The USA and its NATO allies refuse to accept the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Such a status of the ocean contradicts their strategic designs. As is known, Washington has proclaimed the ocean a sphere of its "vital interest" and, for the sake of defending them, has been steadily boosting its military presence there, including the stockpiling of nuclear missiles, under the pretext of a defence against a Soviet

"threat". But in fact it intends to build in the Indian Ocean yet another aggressive anti-Soviet beachhead, and there plans are already being implemented.

There are now nearly 30 US bases and strongholds in the Indian Ocean, with the major base on Diego Garcia.

The bolstering of US military presence in the region under the false pretext of a Soviet "threat" is also designed to fight the peoples' struggle to realize the Committee's work and lead it away from its main objective. Its last year's session discussed a draft agenda for the future international conference submitted by a group of non-aligned nations. Besides, the 39th session of the UN General Assembly decided to convene a forum on the Indian Ocean not later than the first half of 1986 in Colombo.

to torpedo the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and turn the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean into a sort of rostrum for puffing across its own "understanding" of this idea. On several occasions this obstructionist line of the USA and its partners in the Committee led to the postponement of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

Despite US attempts to neutralize the Committee's work and lead it away from its main objective, its last year's session discussed a draft agenda for the future international conference submitted by a group of non-aligned nations. Besides, the 39th session of the UN General Assembly decided to convene a forum on the Indian Ocean not later than the first half of 1986 in Colombo.

The preparation of this conference has become a pivotal point in the struggle for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

This was highlighted this year at the first two sessions of the UN Ad Hoc Committee, which specified the preliminary agenda of the forthcoming forum and procedural matters. The Soviet Union is of the opinion that much could be done even prior to the conference. Still valid is its appeal to non-Indian Ocean states to desist from steps capable of complicating the situation in the Indian Ocean, specifically, not to send there large naval units, not to hold war games, and not to construct new military bases. These steps would improve the political climate for holding the Colombo Conference.

Yevgeny RUMYANTSEV





## Round the Soviet Union

A MAGNETIC FIELD INDUCED BY A POWERFUL CURRENT IMPULSE IS CAPABLE OF COMPACTING METAL POWDER TO PRODUCE WORKPIECES. An installation designed by specialists in Riga, capital of Latvia (a Baltic republic), performs this operation in just a minute. Unlike the conventional press, the magnetic pulse unit of the installation helps make three-dimensional parts of various configurations.

A ROTOR COMPLEX AND A POWERFUL GALLERY RE-LOADER FOR THE FIRST SECTION OF THE VOSTOCHNY QUARRY IN THE EKIBASTUZ BASIN, KAZAKHSTAN, HAVE BEEN ASSEMBLED. Their annual capacity is 7.3 million tonnes of coal a year. This is the country's first mining enterprise, from which fuel will be conveyed by belt lines rather than traditional rail transport.

A DISEASE-PREVENTION CENTRE HAS BEEN SET UP IN KLAIPEDA, A TOWN IN THE SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA. The town's leading specialists run psychogigene rooms to fight harmful habits and examine family relations and genetics. The centre is part of a comprehensive programme for preventing infectious diseases in the republic. It will be a model for a network of such institutions in other cities.

AN UNUSUAL SAIL WITH THE INSCRIPTION: "THE PLANET EARTH IS OUR COMMON SHIP. IT MUST TRAVEL INTO THE FUTURE WITH SAILS OF PEACE", HAS BEEN UNFURLED ON THE "SEDOV", THE WORLD'S BIGGEST TRAINING SHIP. Beneath the inscription are signatures of 22,000 young men and women from ten European countries. The "Sedov" has just returned to Riga (capital of the Baltic Republic of Latvia) from a 13,000-mile voyage around Europe.

HEROIC EPISODES FROM THE INTENSE FIGHTING DURING THE ISKRA OPERATION ARE RECREATED IN THE DIORAMA, "BREAKTHROUGH IN THE LENINGRAD SIEGE", now opened at the site where, in January 1943, the troops of the Volsky and Leningrad Fronts broke through the siege.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### POLAR PANTRIES YIELD THEIR WEALTH

By laying another strand of gas pipeline from Urengoi (a gas field in Western Siberia) to central Soviet Union, Tyumen builders have completed, ahead of schedule, their five-year programme for the construction of powerful pipelines from the north of the Tyumen area to the European part of the USSR. Six such pipelines have already been commissioned. They are lines laid from Urengoi to Moscow, Petrovsk, Novosibirsk and Ushgorod, as well as two more others connecting the centre of the country. What next?

In the 12th five-year development plan period (1985-90) all the growth in the extraction of natural gas will essentially be realised by utilising the Yamburg field north of Urengoi, 150 kilometres beyond the Arctic Circle, writes PRAVDA. From Yamburg a number of lines will be laid. The first — the Yamburg-Yelitsa line — is now under construction.

Lines in the North have never been easy to build. The one from Yamburg, however, is much more difficult. In the first place, it passes through the tundra with its permafrost. This requires the use of new machines and technologies. Besides these new developments will help not only how through the hard ground but preserving the permafrost from the warmth of the hot gas flowing along the pipes. In order to achieve this, the pipes will be insulated with thermal coating. The first one hundred kilometres of the line from Yamburg will require 40,000 tonnes of thermal insulation.

### TRUTH—THE MOST IMPORTANT THING

Byelorussian writer Vasil Bykov writes in the youth magazine SMERNA about the literature dedicated to the war. He believes that not everyone who takes up the

## NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA

These buildings are part of a rapidly growing new residential area in Moscow—Krylatskoye. This year, the first group of 13,000 Muscovites have already moved into new flats here.

Characteristically, all new buildings in Moscow are multi-storey, flat plans have been improved, and conveniences have been provided to the maximum. In Krylatskoye, for example, the yards are enclosed so that the residents can rest in the open air, while schools, creches, kindergartens and playgrounds have been sited in airy places. Sunshine, green trees and lawns are in abundance. The green belt is as close as possible but at a safe distance from roads.

Krylatskoye is not yet fully built. When completed it will be a city within a city. Quite a few areas of its type have appeared in Moscow over the past few years.

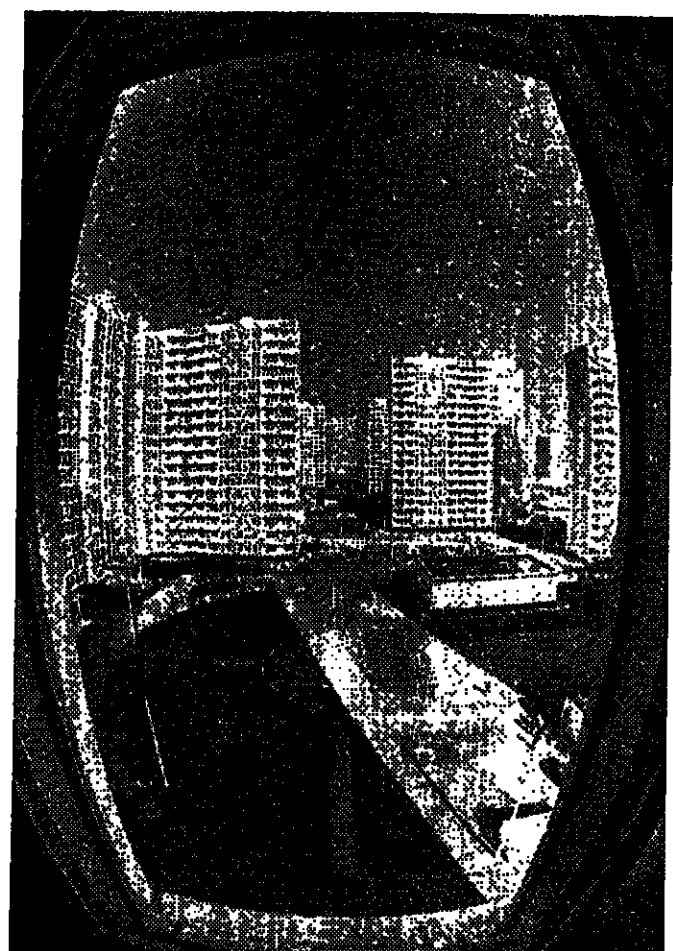
Out of the annually commissioned 70,000 flats in this city, 67,000 are built with funds from the city's budget and enterprises within the municipality.

The housing thus built is leased to the population for an indefinite period of time and for rents which, together with the municipal services, make up three to four per cent of a family's income. This enables all families, regardless of their social position and incomes, to live in comfortable flats.

## Another advantage of nuclear power station

The Soviet Union is rapidly increasing the capacities of its nuclear power engineering facilities. Apart from the conventional nuclear stations solely producing electricity, the USSR is also building combined projects which produce both electricity and heat for housing and industries. The first nuclear power and thermal station is being built near Odessa, a major industrial centre on the Black Sea coast. A similar station is under construction near Minak. Specialists estimate that every million kilowatts of "nuclear" electricity helps save annually up to two million tonnes of organic fuel in terms of coal.

Another major advantage of



## METRO FOR KAZAKHSTAN

The construction of an underground railway system has started in the Kazakh capital Alma-Ata (southern USSR). Being extracted are facing materials like white marble and shell rock which will make Metro stations in Alma-Ata quite inimitable. At the same time, a production base is being set up for the laying of underground tunnels, engine drivers are being trained.

As all the lines will be in a highly earthquake-prone zone, special safety measures are being taken. Alma-Ata is the fifteenth Soviet city to have an underground railway system.

pen can arrive at the truth, even if he is full of good intentions. However, genuine talent usually overcomes the difficulties connected with such a literary work, while a mediocrity is baffled by them, alighting along the line of the least resistance. In cases like that we usually read an approximated part of the truth. This consists in the desire to reflect only the heroism, only the patriotism, there were different things at the front. That is why I believe that the task of literature, of the arts (on the whole, is to try (while those who took part are still alive) to reflect the truth about the war with utmost veracity. This is achieved by those writers who are the most honest, the most talented, like Asat'yev, Kondrat'yev. You will note that the people in this list, which could be continued, are those who themselves fought in the war. Each of them had his own experience of the war as they saw it. When this experience is lacking, authors invent what they have not seen with their own eyes.

### MYSTERY OF THE KUGITANG CAVE

An article in the magazine, VOKRUG SVET'A deals with interesting finds made by amateur spelunkers in a Kugitang (Asian Republic of Turkmenistan) mountain cave. In the cave, they discovered numerous human and animal mummies. Most varied hypotheses have been put forward to explain the finds. Corresponding Member of the Turkmenian SSR Academy of Sciences, V. N. Maslov, has this to say on the subject:

As the descent to the lower depths of the cave is complicated and risky to life, and only highly trained people can take the risk, specialists are denied possibility to see the mounds in the caves for themselves. Reports of the size of the mounds in the wells can only be taken on trust, although, with a weak light, it is

quite possible to make an error and to consider that instead of dozens of mummies, which are quite possible in accidents, there are hundreds and even thousands of them in the cave. Unfortunately, photographs do nothing to answer the question of whether the "mummies" are made of bones alone, or were formed of dust and glances from above, with mummies gradually piling up around them.

Some objects from the caves were taken to the Institute of the Turkmenian SSR Academy of Sciences, and many specialists have seen them with their own eyes. We have concluded that the finds are a century or two old. It is obvious that the mummies, which lie on top of the debris, are comparatively fresh. We know that this area was crossed by trade routes. It is evident that many merchant caravans were robbed in the area. It is quite possible that some caves in the Kugitang area, convenient for habitation, served as a reliable shelter for robbers. Local residents also took refuge in the caves and grottoes in bad weather and the time of endless feudal intestine strife. Archaeologists are only starting to study this area and many discoveries most certainly lie ahead.

### HISTORY — THE BEST DRAMATIST

Soviet playwright Mikhail Shatrov writing on historical themes devoted to the turning points in the revolutionary history of our country describes that history in the best dramatical. None of us, tragically, even measure of talent, can think up anything that changes in history more acutely and vividly than those that were in real life. Why did life choose a "simple" variant out of hundreds and thousands? It is not the variant that is important. And it is not proper to understand this. This is why I always try to popularise and search the past not by an artistic imagination but on the basis of documents and facts, writes Shatrov in the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

## Byelorussia's social programme

A city with a population of 300,000 can be built on the 13 allocated in 1985 alone to Byelorussia's population. The task of the republic's economic development in 1981-85 is to set up a material base which will help ensure the growth of the population's real incomes by an average of 18 per cent (the public has a population of 4 million).

The growth of industrial output during the five-year plan offers more cash and facilities for education, medical aid, development of pre-school children, institutions and to sanatoriums and health resorts. For each of about one million people will prove their housing conditions.

The social orientation of the current five-year period is a continuation of previous years. Over the past 15 years the real incomes of the republic's population have almost doubled.

## COMPUTER CONTROLS LAND RECLAMATION

A computer has begun to control the Kara-Balinsky irrigation system — one of its largest in Kirghizia (a Central Asian republic). The system's complex made released 200 waterwheels to acquire professions. In accordance with the programme the computer solves a complicated problem: water distribution on an area of several thousand hectares. The computer gives commands close or open the locks, regulating the irrigation in such a way as to take into consideration requirements of all concerned. By the year 2000 computers will control a third of all irrigation facilities in Kirghizia. It has been calculated that this will make it possible to reduce by 50 per cent the consumption of water used for irrigating fields. It has been planned to reclaim about 150,000 hectares of land in the next 15 years to supply 750,000 hectares of pastures with water.

## Places to visit

## Russian craftsmen

Straw dolls dancing in a ring and an amateur musician demonstrating his skills on a bagpipes. The pictures were taken in Moscow at the All-Russia Museum of Decorative and Applied Arts (Dekorativnaya i Prikladnaya Sht) housing now an exhibition of works by amateur artists of Soviet Russia. On

display are 2,200 works of fine arts, graphic arts, sculpture and decorative-applied arts.

Exhibited are numerous home-made wares showing creative works by masters of Russia in the decorative-applied arts section of the museum. Other items

on display are painted clay toys, pottery, fur carpets of the masters of Siberia and the Far East, basket goods made of reed and birch-bark. There are also jewellery, glassware ceramics, embroidery, tapestry and makrains.

Photos by Vadim Shulits



## The future of school leavers

At the end of this academic year more than two million teenagers will leave school after finishing secondary education. A nearly four million young men will have received an incomplete secondary education, that is with eight-year secondary education background.

What will be the next steps for these six million young people?

Those with an incomplete education will be able to complete it before the mid-70s. It has been compulsory in this country by continuing studies in the senior forms of ten-year secondary schools. Under the reform being introduced in the USSR, children will be able to leave school after actively studying for nine or eleven years. After incomplete secondary school, teenagers could also go on to study at technical schools where, after a three-year course, they will qualify as skilled workers or technicians, and complete their secondary education. They could also enroll at specialized secondary education schools. Those who complete the tenth form have a wider choice of

what to do next — they could become college or university students, attend technical schools which run one-year courses, or go into employment, as all schoolchildren learn trades which are most in demand as part of their school curriculum.

## Sensor probes oil fields

A complex of instruments for underground express analysis has been designed by Lvov scientists. It helps prospectors and oil workers accelerate oil prospecting.

Moving in a small metal capsule inside the well, these instruments "shoot" at the surrounding masses of rock with a continuous stream of neutrons. From the reflected gamma rays the sensitive indicators choose only those which yield useful information. Processed on the surface by minicomputers, this information gives specialists a detailed picture of the structure of the earth's bowels, indicates

the available quantity of underground oil and the peculiarities of its position beneath the surface.

The new method has already proved efficient on oil fields in Siberia, and in prospecting phosphorus salts in Kazakhstan.

## Archaeological find in Tajikistan

A gallery of pottery — ancient rock paintings — has been found in the northern Tajikistan, a Soviet republic in Central Asia; they were made by Scythians.

Archaeologists have discovered more than thirty thousand paintings made through the centuries. That the Fergana steppe, where the discovery was made, used to be an area inhabited by ancient nomads, is confirmed by the information which has come down from Ancient Greeks that the troops of Alexander the Great, who invaded this country and founded the famous fortress city Alexandria-Eschale were stubbornly opposed by local tribes. These were Saka-Scythians. This is indicated by the style of the pictures peculiar to all Scythians who draw everyday and hunting scenes as well as astronomical symbols.



Students of No. 14 vocational school in Baku have mounted an exhibition, "Youth in the Struggle for Peace", at the 12th Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. It is dedicated to the 12th Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. The school trains oil workers for developing countries in Asia and Africa. Two hundred and thirty students from Vietnam, Laos and Mongolia are training to become competent drilling workers. Others are learning oil extraction equipment and electrical assembly men. They also get on the job training on Azerbaijan oil fields.

## Science and technology

### METHOD TO 'RETOUCH' STAR 'PORTRAITS'

Laser and computer technologies have helped scientists from Kharkov to "erase" redundant images from the photographs of the stars and the planets taken by means of optical telescopes. Because the Earth's atmosphere is uneven and because instruments introduce their own errors, such photographs have a multitude of defects, which hamper the acquisition of maximum of scientific information they could yield. A specially prepared laser translates the conventional negatives into a language of frequencies. Subsequently, an image thus transformed is passed through a special filter. This results in the appearance of sporadic spots, dark bands and stains against the background of a genuine image. A computer assesses the picture in terms of luminance of individual spots. On the basis of optical patterns observed in the distribution of light, it removes all the extraneous elements hindering the view of the stars and the planets, making the image sharp and contrasting.

### 'TINY TOT' VEHICLES TO CARRY TONNES OF CARGO

Air-cushion cargo-handling vehicles designed in the Ukraine are highly manoeuvrable. Unlike electric and petrol fork-lifts they can freely move inside a container. However, such "tiny tots" can easily handle six-tonne cargoes.

The new cargo-handler looks like a big ape which inserts its limbs between the container platform and the floor. Compressed air from a compressor lifts the heavy cargo to the height of several centimetres. This is enough for an operator to move it in any direction.

MAGNET ENGINE  
A model of an express train, the prototype of trains of the future, has been designed by scientists from the Leningrad Mining Institute.

The role of the wheel in it is insignificant — just to keep the train upright. The propeller is a travelling magnetic field induced by a linear asynchronous motor. Being constantly pushed by magnetic field created around the rail the express moves forward.

The magnetic express is preferable to hovercraft being noiseless and pollution-free.

## VIEWPOINT

### The language of arts is universal

Museums are important means of cultural exchange, development, mutual understanding, co-operation and peace among nations. This is the motto under which International Museum Day is held every May 18.

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) unites 78 national committees and representatives of 118 countries. This non-governmental organization has been operating for nearly forty years. The Soviet Committee became affiliated in 1957. Its Chairman, the director of the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum Irina AVTONOMOVA, says:

Our membership of ICOM has become a channel for broad exchanges in the practice and theory of the museum-keeping. We have set up contacts with hundreds of museums throughout the world and have obtained a large amount of information. I think that the experience of Soviet museum-keeping is also of great interest for our foreign colleagues.

What is a Soviet museum today? In the first place, the number of museums in this country constantly increases. Before the 1917 socialist revolution, this country had 213 museums. Today there are 2,000 museums of the most diverse profiles — artistic, historical, local lore, theatrical, literary and technical. There are museums of natural sciences as well. They are very popular, as they are visited by more than 150 million people a year and preserve over fifty million monuments of culture and the arts.

Museums accumulate the immense experience of the development of mankind and human civilization and enable people to learn about their past, see and understand their present. This makes museums all the more popular. Today we are wasting much of our time on television, and unfortunately read less, a phenomenon observed everywhere in the world. Getting information through our eyes certainly contributes to people being more willing to get this information in places like museums.

Our age is full of information of the "second order" — reproductions, replicas. Some of the works are shown on television, yet the interest in the original works of art draws people to museums. Take "Mona Lisa" by Leonardo da Vinci, for example. Almost everybody knows it. La Gioconda's portrait appears on covers of magazines and in the streams of the so-called "kitsch". However, when this picture was brought to the Soviet Union half a million people saw it within the six weeks it was on display. Everyone wanted to see the real picture, which is unique.

Other important factors are the rise in the cultural level of the population, a broad access to information, and millions of copies of books on art published and sold in this country. And of course, the intense work done by museum workers who for decades have been preparing spectators to understand the beautiful. In the Soviet Union, all museums belong to the state and remain open for lengthy periods of time for all those who want to see them.

The museum is a wonderful intermediary in the establishment of mutual understanding and trust between nations. The sending of an exhibition from a museum in one country to a museum in another is first and foremost a sign of confidence. This is why people are coming out to us with all their hearts.

In the next six months, the Pushkin Museum will have exhibitions from Greece, Italy and West Germany.





## From Budapest to Moscow

Ninety young musicians from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have become members of a unique students' symphony orchestra of socialist countries, which has completed its first tour with concerts in Moscow and Leningrad.

The tour began on April 20 in Budapest, where last autumn a meeting of Culture Ministers from socialist countries decided to set up the orchestra. Leningrad conductor Alexander Dmitriyev has been appointed its leader. The concert programme proceeds from the international character of the musicians. They play Shostakovich's symphonic poem "The Vitava", Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and the First Piano Concerto by Liszt. The programme has been shown in the musicians' native countries. The soloist is Soviet pianist Vladimir Ovsyankov. The USSR is represented by twenty-third- and fourth-year students of Moscow and Leningrad Conservatories.

Alexander Dmitriyev is an alumnus of the Leningrad Conservatory. For eight years now he

has been leading the Symphony Orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society.

The most serious problem we faced was how to unite the boys in a well-knit musical company, says Dmitriyev. We first met on April 9 and had only ten rehearsals before the tour. I think this musical experiment is a success. The orchestra is quite professional, thanks to the enthusiasm of the performers. This joint effort has become a valuable practical experience for the young musicians. They have had opportunities to exchange their views on different schools of performance and to play good classical music.

In my opinion, the setting up of an orchestra like this is a manifestation of tomorrow's standards of music and other arts.

This spring the musical assembly lasted only a month. We have become good friends and feel sorry to part, said Dmitriyev. We hope that our dream will come true and that we can meet again this summer at the 12th Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow so as to tell, in the language of music, our story of happiness, peace and friendship.

### FACTS and EVENTS

## Books in 120 languages

More than 80,000 titles of books and booklets, with a total circulation of 2,300 million copies, came out last year in the Soviet Union in 120 languages of the peoples of the USSR and other countries. This was disclosed by Boris Pastukhov, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Book Publishing.

An ever increasing share is held by belles lettres and children's literature (this amounted to 35 per cent in 1975 while the current figure is 51 per cent, however demand is still considerably higher than the supply). Every fifth book published in the Soviet Union is educational. Book publishing will make further headway in 1980. Among the new major publications will be the 4th edition of the Grand Soviet Encyclopedia, encyclopaedias on electronics, biology, genetics and cinema, the collected works of a number of classical writers and representatives of modern Soviet and foreign

literature. (The usual circulations of classical and contemporary authors range between 500,000 and 3 million copies.)

## CO-PRODUCTION OF 'DON QUIXOTE'

Soviet film makers, jointly with the Spain's state TV network and the French Pathé Cinema, are currently shooting a nine-part TV serial, "Don Quixote", in Georgia (a Union republic in the Caucasus). Some episodes will be filmed in southern France. The serial is produced by famous Georgian director, Revaz Chkheidze. The leading parts of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza will be taken up by two Georgian actors. The cast also includes famous Smolenskoy, Inna Churikova, Leonid Kuravlyov, as well as a Spanish actress Paloma Boin.



Pictured here are actors of the oldest Soviet puppet theatre in Voronezh. It was founded in 1925, when a group of enthusiastic amateurs in Voronezh University set up a small company which today has 18 actors. They stage plays by Russian, Soviet and foreign authors for both adults and children.

Photo by Pavel Anushchenko

## Holiday of culture and friendship

As part of the Days of Soviet Culture, which have just begun in Berlin, its participants will travel across the length and breadth of the German Democratic Republic.

GDR music lovers will hear performances of the USSR Symphony Orchestra conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov and the Moscow Chamber Orchestra under the baton of Vladimir Tretyakov. The Bolshoi Ballet and Sergei Obraztsov Puppet Theatre will also put up performances in Berlin.

During the Days, a new programme of music by Soviet and GDR composers will be performed by the Alexander

Army Song and Dance Ensemble. Besides, the singers and dancers will give one open-air performance in the centre of Berlin.

Many of the items taken up by leading Soviet folk choirs, the Folk Choir will sing ancient Russian songs, tales of the minor northern tales as well. German will also be entertained by Georgian Folk Dance Ensemble.

Numerous fine art exhibitions and a festival of Soviet films will be held during the Days, which will last to May 22.

## Film festival in Minsk

Prominently displayed everywhere in the Byelorussian capital Minsk — in streets, squares and cinema houses — are emblems of the 18th All-Union Film Festival lasting one week — from May 13 till May 20. The contest involves one hundred films of various genres released by Soviet film studios in 1974. There are 21 entries in the feature film contest. On May 20, the best among them will be decided by a highly authoritative jury headed by V. V. V. More than fifty documentaries and films on science and technology will be viewed by jury with Alexander Igarka, its chairman. Igor Dotsenko and Rein Naamet form the jury which will judge children's films and 17 cartoons.

The festival is devoted to the 40th anniversary of over Nazi Germany.



This picture was taken by Galina Kleefova during the first act of the play "The Blood Knot" at the Moscow Art Theatre, where Soviet audiences made their first acquaintance with the progressive South African dramatist, Athol Fugard.

## WHAT'S ON!

May 18-20

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Opera Company from the Warsaw Bolshoi Theatre (Poland). 18, 19, 20 — Montusko, "Straasny dvor" ("The Haunted Manor") (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puhkinskaya St.). 18 — Mozart, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (opera). 19 (mat) — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet); 19 (eve) — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera). 20 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Puhkinskaya St.). 18 (mat) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General"; 18 (eve) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow". 19 (mat and aft) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinochio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballets performed by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre). 19 (eve) — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes".

### FILMS

The Black Arrow (Moscow Studios, USSR).

Based on Stevenson's novel of the same title, the film tells about the adventures of a young English boy who escapes to the 16th century during the Wars of the Roses.

Cinema "Otkrytie" (at the Pekit Kallina). Mat and skays.

The Ball (France). Produced by the Italian director, Ettore Sottsass, the film, in music, dance and colour, tells the story of the history of the ball from the 18th to the 19th century.

### EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition of the day: "The Great Victory". Over 1,000 paintings, sketches, sculptures, posters, compositions and applied arts.

## NEW SOVIET-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

A new long-term agreement was signed in Moscow which provides for joint exploration of marine resources both in the 200 mile economic zone of the two states and beyond those zones in a broad sphere and encompasses the rational use, protection and reproduction of the salmon fish propagating in rivers of the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the agreement signing ceremony, Minister of Fisheries of the USSR Vladimir

Kamenisev noted that the new long-term Soviet-Japanese agreement creates a good foundation for rational development and protection of fish resources in the north-western part of the Pacific and will promote further development of mutually beneficial links between fishermen of the two countries. The document, he stressed, was drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

## On the basis of cooperation

Self-propelled hydraulic cranes with a loading capacity of 63 and 100 tonnes were designed by specialists from the Polish town of Zabrze and Odesa.

The latest achievements in electronics and pneumoautomatics will be used for the new powerful machines to be produced by the CMRA member-countries. The superheavy cranes, which are produced under a direct accord on cooperation and specialization of production between the Polish, Moscovian works and a related Odesa enterprise, will work at the most important economic projects in the Soviet Union, Poland and other CMEA nations in the next few years.

## GDR rolling mill in Moscow

A rolling mill made by the Magdeburg heavy engineering combine named after Ernst Thälmann is mounted at the Moscow Sickle and Hammer me-

tallurgical works. Many of its units and parts were delivered by Polish, Romanian, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav enterprises.

The rolling mill has no rivals in the branch. It is served by eight electronic computers.

This new mill enables the Moscow works to produce in large quantities rolled stock and wire from alloys and hardly deformable steel.

At present Moscow metallurgists, in conjunction with specialists from the GDR and other socialist countries are working to achieve the rated capacity of the rolling mill's first line.

The Magdeburg mechanics received the first Soviet order back in 1953 for the manufacture of a rolling mill for the metallurgical works in Krivoy Rog (a city in the Ukraine, the south-western part of the USSR). Since then they have rendered assistance in mounting and produced over 20 rolling lines and mills for the largest metallurgical works of the Soviet Union.

## AEROFLOT OFFERS NEW INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTE

## MOSCOW-DÜSSELDORF-MOSCOW



Every Sunday Aeroflot's comfortable TU-154 jet-liner takes only 3 hours to cover the 2,400-km distance between Moscow and Düsseldorf — one of FRG's major industrial centres.

WELCOME TO THE USSR!



Here is the schedule of the flights along the new air line:

SU-201 TU-154 Sunday	Airport	SU-202 TU-154 Sunday
10.20 dep. 11.30 arr.	Moscow Düsseldorf	arr. 17.40 dep. 17.40
Sunday	Airport	Sunday

All times local.

For further information please contact your nearest Aeroflot office.

АЭРОФЛОТ  
Soviet airlines

## 'Italian Fashion' exhibition soon

In the near future, containers with a collection of items meant for the exhibition, "Italian Fashion", will be sent from many Italian cities to Moscow. This was made known by Luigi Remigio, President of the Italian firm Interexpo, who is now busy arranging a big exhibition at the Krasnaya Presnya complex, where the "Italian Fashion" will open on July 1.

We know that much is done in the Soviet Union to flood the market with nice-looking quality consumer items, says Mr. L. Remigio.

That is why we hope that we could use the possibilities of our industry to assist in this display.

When they learnt about the exhibition proposed by Interexpo, dozens of firms, both big and small, declared their intention to participate. They placed orders with the best fashion designers and came out with a wide range of goods designed of various fabrics and leather. Our exhibits range from women's hats, gloves, shoes, sportswear to winter coats, watchstraps and travelling bags. We plan to have demonstration sessions to display clothes designs.

In 1985, the Soviet Union will be the venue for exhibitions and symposiums to be arranged by Polish foreign trade enterprises. The biggest activity of this kind will be an exhibition of Polish goods for export. It will be the 30th exhibition organised by the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade in the USSR, and will be held in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, from May 22 to June 2.

## USSR at Poznan Fair

The 57th International Poznan Fair will be held from June 9 to 16.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR

Every year, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism offers many enjoyable journeys for foreign tourists. Among the novelties of this year's season is a tour for those interested in archaeology and monuments of ancient architecture. The route crosses the capitals of Soviet Caucasian republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia.

Foreign guests will also learn about new archaeological finds. Kobayshi State Historical and Art Museum is a unique museum sixty kilometres from Baku. There have been preserved some

## Intourist news

caves which, in ancient times, served as dwellings to primitive men. The museum has more than one thousand pictures hung in rock. Made more than ten thousand years ago, they depict people, animals and hunting scenes.

Unforgettable impressions are left in Melamora with its oldest observatory and a Bronze Age site — a mining and metallurgical centre in the 4th to 3rd centuries B.C.

well as sketches and mock-ups for stage and film sets made by artists from all the Union republics. Daily, except Tuesdays, 11 a.m. till 7 p.m. Metro Biblioteka Imeni Lenina, Prospekt Narva.

V. V. Mayakovskiy Museum (P. Sverdlov St.). "I Want the Poet to Be Equal to the Bayonet!" — these words by Soviet poet Vladimir Mayakovskiy are the theme of an exhibition, now open in the museum. On display are paintings, posters, manuscripts made by writers and artists in the war years. Daily, except Wednesdays, 10 a.m. till 8 p.m. On Mondays and Tuesdays, noon till 8 p.m. Metro Dzerzhinskaya.

### CONCERT HALLS

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 18-20 — Performances by the Ivetiya ensemble from Georgia. The programme includes the musical "Joy Wedding", best songs of different periods and others.

SSR Concert Organizations at the Olympic Village. Performances by the Miniature Theatre. 19 — Selected Pieces. 20 — "Place to Your Home".

### SPORTS

Rowing. Rowing in Krylatskoye (Metro Makhovskaya, bus 226).

18 and 19, Yuliya Rybchinskaya memorial competitions. 10 a.m. (both days).

Yuliya Rybchinskaya (1947-1973) was a brilliant athlete, Olympic, world and national champion.

FOOTBALL  
Lenin Central Stadium. 18 — Moscow Spartak vs Moscow Torpedo. 6 p.m.

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 20 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Kemerovo Kuzbass. 7 p.m.

HANDBALL  
Kuntsevo Sports Gym (63a Mozhaiskoye Shosse). All-Union competitions for the "Fast-Moving Ball" prize instituted by the YCL Central Committee. 3 p.m.

TABLE TENNIS  
Chertanovo Sports Complex (Metro Chertanovskaya). 18 — First Moscow junior sports games. 4 p.m.

RACING  
Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St.). 19 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

### WEATHER

May 18-20

In Moscow, city and region, rather cool, with slight temperature fluctuations of 0°, 5°C and 9°, 15°C during the day. No rain expected. NW wind, 3-7 mps.